THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHAPEL HILL.

A public meeting was held in the village of Chapel Hill on Friday evening the 10th of February, 1865. Jones Watson, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. G. Spruill, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. On motion, a committee was appointed, consisting of A Mickle, Dr. Mallett, Dr. J. B. Jones, John Watson and Rev. Mr. Wilson, to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. The committee retired, and on returning, presented, through A. Mickle, chairman, the following resolutions, viz:

"WHEREAS, Recent events have made it clear that the general desire for peace cannot be gratified, except upon terms that are both ruinous and dishonorable; Therefore,

Resolved, That for the sake of our country, and invoking the help of Almighty God, we hereby call upon all men to lay aside former differences and unite in a manly effort for the common defence.

Reroived, That in this erisis it is the duty of every citizen to contribute all in his power to strengthen and sustain the cause of the Confederate States, especially by aiding and encouraging our soldiers in the field, and by making provision for the support of their families at home.

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to our soldiers for the heroic gallantry with which they have resisted the invaders, and for the determination they now express. not to falter till Indepependence is secured.

Resolved, That believing our cause just, we pledge ourselves to do and suffer everything which may be necessary, or useful in maintaining and defending it."

Judge Pearson was requested to address the meeting, which he proceeded to do. Near the close of his remarks, Saml. F. Phillips, Esqr., came in, and was called on to address the meeting.

He said that he had not been advised that a meeting was proposed to be held; expressed some opposition to the preamble to the resolutions, and suggested that more time be given.

A motion was made that the resolutions be adopted, and published—pending which, the meeting adjourned until to morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

The chairman called the meeting to order.

Mr. Phillips addressed the meeting at some length, chiefly in opposition to the preamble to the resolutions, and proposed to amend by striking out the preamble, and inserting the following preamble and resolution, viz:

WHEREAS, Recent events renders it probable that the maintainance of slavery is no longer a serious question in the present contest, and whereas, these events, offer to us as a new phase in the the war, the solemn alternative of reconstruction, or arming the negro, which propositions demand great consideration by North Carolina, in sovereign assembly; wherefore,

Resolved, that a convention of the people of North Carolina, ought to be held at the earliest opportunity.

Judge Pearson addressed the meeting.

A division of the question was called for, and the question was on striking out the preamble. Pending this question, the Hon. D. L Swain, presented the meeting the following resolution as expressing his opinion.

Resolved, That we suppose no village in North Carolina has, in proportion to its resources and population, contributed more largely in blood and treasure, to the maintainance of the gigantic war in which, during four years; we have been struggling to preserve our constitutional rights; that in the future as in the past, in humble but hopeful reliance on the blessing of Almighty God, we will relax no effort to drive back the invader, maintain our liberty and secure an honorable and permanent adjustment of our difficulties with the United States.

The resolution was received with expressions of applause and gratification by the meeting.

The question now recurred on striking out the preamble to the resolution. The chairman, on a count, reported that 62 voted for striking out, and 81 against it. The count was objected to, as the chairman had counted boys. He was urged to have a recount and exclude all under 21 years old. He said that excluding those he had counted under 21 years of age, would not change the result; but he had counted none who were not subject to conscription, and he contended that in a meeting of this kind, those who were to compose the army had a right to vote, and he decided the vote to be against striking out, whereupon a portion of the meeting withdrew.

Governor Swain moved to amend the preamble so as to make it read, "Whereas, recent events have made it clear that the general desire for peace cannot be gratified, except upon terms that the Confederate States are not prepared to accept," which amendment was adopted; whereupon, the preamble, as amended, and the resolutions were adopted.

JAMES WATSON,
Chairman.

H. G. SPRUILL, Secretary.

The foregoing proceedings were forwarded us for publication with the request of the President of the meeting that the *Confederate* and Fayetteville *Observer* copy.

THE YANKEE GEN. TERRY AND UNION MEN.—The Goldsboro' *State Journal* announces the flight of a Mr. Swain to the Yankees, and states, on information received, that he applied to Gen. Terry for protection on the ground that he has always been a Union man, and had managed, under one pretence, or other, to evade service in the armies of the Confederate States. Gen. Terry, who seems to be a practical Yankee, repiied that he had no special use, except one, for men who were too cowardly to stand up for their country, right or wrong, when invaded, and that was to give them a musket and make them fight. Mr. Swain was accordingly placed in the ranks of the Federal army. This should be a warning to the recusant soldiers and Union suckers generally. *If they will not fight for the South he will be made to fight for the North.* They must choose whom they shallserve, the Yankees or their own people.

A Richmond correspondent of a Southern paper says:

"Gen. Lee told Mr. W. C. Rives, the other day, that there was but a single thing to fear, and that was the spreading of a cause less despondency among the people. Prevent that, and all would be well. We had strength enough left to win our independence, and we were certain to win it if the people would only not give way to a foolish despair.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865. [No. 255.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. MAJOR C. S. STRINGFELLOW, ASSISTANT ADjutant General, C. S. P. A., will relieve Capt. John W. Hinsdale, Asst. Adj't. General of Reserve of N. C., and the latter officer will proceed to join the 8d Regiment Reserves of N. C., as its Colonel he having been duly elected to that office on the 3d of January, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Col. Hinsdale, tend rs his warm congratulations on his promotion and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, zeal and gallantry, which has characterized his serv ce as a Staff Officer, may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed) TH. H. HOLMES,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Official:
CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Major and A. A. General. 251—6t.

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863.

General Orders, No. 122.

* * * * * * *

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

"Every person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War.
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Ins'pt Gen'l.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865.
(Official.) JOHN W. HINSDALE,
252—7t. A. A. General.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. F. H. PERRY as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner at the February Term for Wake County. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties.
Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d4t.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN ON THE NIGHT OF 25TH INST., ONE MILK and cider mare, medium size, black maue and tail, foretop cut off. I will give the above reward for any information that will lead to a recovery of the above Mare.

JEMIMA P. BARKER,
Williamsboro'.
Feb. 16, 1865. 254—1t.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayottevillee.
E. Morry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
MR. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be wel hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

LOST.

IN RALEIGH ON THE 11TH INST., A NOTE OF $780 payable to me in Confederate notes by J. M. Sloan, dated Dec. 22, 1864 The finder will be liberally rewarded on delivering it to B. F. Moore or J. B. Neathery.

NEIL McKAY.
Feb. 15, 1865. 253—6t.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 860 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

Scythe Blades.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1865, I SHALL EXPOSE at public sale to the highest bidder all the Scythe Blades belonging to the State and them unclaimed by the several counties.

J. DEVEREUX, Q. M.
Feb. 14, 1865. 252—4t.

OIL FOR SALE.

20 BBLS. TANNERS OIL,
20 " Cotton Seed Oil,
5 " Linseed Oil.

Apply to W. R. MILLER,
Neuse Oil Mills,
Raleigh, N. C.
February 13, 1865. 251—3t.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 1865. 238—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

☞ CORRESPONDENTS WANTED, ☜
IMMEDIATELY.

BY FIVE YOUNG LADIES—ADDRESS AS FOLLOWS
MISS LEOLA FAIRFIELD,
MISS BLANCHE ORMUND,
MISS GERALDINE GRAY,
MISS CAPITOLA BLACK,
MISS BELLE ORFIELD.
All of Warrenton, N.
Febrnary 11, 1865. 250—4t.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 9th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

Headquarters, Reserve, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, February 13th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF NORTH Carolina will make diligent inquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1865.

They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and reporting them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance officer Reserve, N. C.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES:

JOHN W. HINSDALE,
251—3t. Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQR'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1865.

To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, saddles, and other accoutrements of mounted men. Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers to supply our wants. Many keep them as trophies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and that they cannot be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but in resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss upon the people of the interior.

To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore urge all persons not in the service to deliver promptly, to some of the officers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession.

Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol from remaining unused, will render a service to his country. Those who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot protect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the Government, it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau.—All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army, are directed to received and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a duplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters.—The person holding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau.—While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipments they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor, A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated, such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those officers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and render it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The officers receiving arms or accoutrements under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:
Capt. J. M. Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Richmond.
Major B. Randolph, Staunton, Va.
Major E. S. Hutter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Getty, Lynchburg, Va.
Capt. Chas. Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Brenizer, Salisbury, N. C.

By order of J. GORGAS,
Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.
Official:
J. W. HINDALE, A. A. G.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $8 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography; Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

ATTRACTIVE SALE.
(To the Ladies)

ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INST., AT THE SALES room of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.

Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.

These articles will be exhibited to Ladies in the upper room of our store for two days next before the day of sale.

Bonds and good security, payable six months after the day of sale, will be required from the purchasers.

By order of the administrator.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
February 3, 1865. 243—d5t&wtds.

A Private School.

THE FIFTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, will begin on the 10th February. Only a limited number of pupils can be received.

For further information address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Flat River, Orange Co., N. C.
Dec. 26, 1864. 111—w6w.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan.	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris.	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	G M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis.	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Lake,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they he minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or abou the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 13—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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1865. 1865.

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M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
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Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
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Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

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Willie J Palmer, A M,

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

UNION AND HARMONY should be the watchword of every citizen of the South. Nothing can be gained to our cause, by captious complaint or fault-finding against the government or against any portion of the people, who may differ with us as to men or measures. Recent developements show that the government is disposed to abate that partizan rigidity which many believe has so long characterized it. The appointment of Messrs. Stephens and Campbell upon the peace commission, knowing their anxieties for negotiation, silences forever the idea that the President would not make peace if he could, and the reply of Lincoln to the commissioners, cuts off all hope of better terms to be offered to the States than to the Confederacy.—The myth of separate or conjoint State action is therefore dead for ever. Its agitation hereafter can only be prompted by a disposition to irritate and throw obstructions in the way of the union of the South, or from a cowardly purpose to submit to the degrading terms of Lincoln.

Congress, too, manifests the purpose to throw off the yoke of party, and the recent election of the Hon. W. A. Graham, of this State, as President *pro tem.*, in the absence of Mr Stephens and Mr. Hunter, is a strong exhibition of that purpose.—Mr. Graham has always been a Conservative. No public man in the South has a more clear or enviable record from his first entrance into public life to the present day, than he has. A purer, more consistent, cooler, wiser man the South does not hold, and no man more entirely enjoys the public confidence, especially in his own State, than Governor Graham. What he coolly deliberates upon and determines to be best, and he deliberates coolly on all public affairs, North Carolina is willing to risk and abide by. Opposed to the measures which inaugurated the present state of affairs, yet when the proper time came for North Carolina to act, she was proud to acknowledge his lead and counsel, which dissevered the State from the old Union and linked her destiny with the Confederate States. From that moment he has never swerved in his devotion to the Confederacy and the Southern cause. Through weal or woe, though doubtful of the success of many measures and acts of the Administration, yet jealous of the true interests of the Confederacy, every step he has taken, has been one of conviction and stern duty, unfalteringly pursuing and counselling the best ends of the Republic. No man in the State has given a more constant and hearty support to the administration of Governor Vance. Seeing no good to result but evil, from the incautious agitation of peace movements by means of separate State action, he has uniformly counselled against the agitation, and urged as the wisest and best policy, constant devotion to the cause and an unwavering adherence to the Constitution and the laws. His great political wisdom, his cool judgment, his purity and unselfishness, point him out to the country and to the President, as one of the safest counsellors in this crisis. This is no bid for a change in Governor Graham's position. We desire no change, and we are sure he does not. He is precisely where we desire him to be, but in that capacity it will be well for the public interests, that Congress and the authorities should listen to and consider his counsel.

Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer in the House has a proud record, as do others of our delegation in Congress. But we name Mr. Gilmer especially, because of his intimate relation with the controversy in the old Congress—his anxieties and his labors to save the country from the direful consequences which have fallen upon us, and because of the violent abuse and villification heaped upon him by ultraists at home, who impugned his motives and sought to destroy him. No man has borne himself more nobly in this contest than Mr. Gilmer. Whatever might have been his former convictions and opinions, and he has never ignored them, yet true as the needle to the pole, he has sustained the Confederacy through weal and woe, has stood firmly in support of Gov. Vance's administration, and always urged upon his political friends, forbearance towards their opponents and devotion to the cause for its own sake and the sake of the country.

But no fact has occurred which gives us more unmingled satisfaction, than the assurances we receive from every quarter, of the entire unity and harmony which now exists in the Congressional delegation from this State. Prior to the Peace Conference it was boldly asserted here, that eight of the twelve of our Congressional delegation were decidedly in favor of an immediate call of a State Convention. We have been assured upon good authority, that at no time, were there more than two of our delegation in favor of an early call of a convention. Now it is asserted, that the results of the recent Peace Conference have united the entire delegation, that our only hope for peace, with the blessing of Divine Providence, is in the union of all Southern hearts and arms in the struggle for liberty and independence. We have differed in opinion with Dr. J. T. Leach in matters of public policy, but we have never doubted the integrity of his purposes. It is gratifying to us therefore to learn, that Dr. Leach stands up manfully with the delegation. To his personal friends he has always said. "Let us make an honest effort to secure an honorable peace from Mr. Lincoln. When that effort fails and he gives us no hope for an honorable peace, then let us fight him to the death." This we understand to be his position now. An honest effort has been made for an honorable peace, Lincoln spurns it. Let every Southern heart therefore respond, "let us fight him to the death."

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS arrived in Charlotte on Saturday evening on his way South. It is stated that he intends canvassing Georgia in favor of prosecuting the war. Mr. Stephens has done much harm in Georgia by his rather vacillating course—it remains to be seen whether he can counteract it.

When a poor Irishman was once bound over to keep the peace towards all the Majesty's subjects, he left the office exclaiming, "Well, then, God help he first furrunner I meet with!"

A LITTLE TOO SOON. The par excellence peace men, were evidently taken aback by the result of the recent peace conference: not that peace was not made; but that Lincoln in announcing his ultimatum, went out of his way to declare that he would not listen to any propositions, even from the States separately, till the whole South had laid down their arms, and become suppliants at the footstool of his throne. Lest the effects of such an avowal should damage Lincoln and his party at home.

The New York *Times* and the Washington *Chronicle*, immediately coined the story that our commissioners presented an ultimatim also: that they demanded the recognition of our independence as a *sine qua non*, a precedent to entering on negotiations, and therefore the conference failed to produce any practical results. These statements were eagerly seized upon here and trumpeted to the people as true, by certain presses, which worked efficiently in producing the former secession and have staked their all on producing a *new one*. This assertion that our commissioners presented independence as an essential pre-requisite to negotiations, is in the face of the declaration of our commissioners, which impliedly gives the lie to the statements if not directly and in terms. These sheets seem to be as ardently devoted to the defence of Lincoln and his policy as even the *Times* in all essential particulars except one. When he says he will not listen to the propositions for peace by the States till the whole South shall have laid down their arms, they give him the lie and say that the sovereign States can make peace with him by negotiation if they choose. If this assertion of the presenting of an ultimatum by our commissioners has, or can pretend to any foundation except the Yankee *Chronicle* and *Times* we ask to be informed what it is? And yet in the columns of those very journals among us, that are following the *Times* and the *Chroniole* in the assertion, we see it stated *not editorially to be sure*, that Seward in his report to Adams says, "what the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged and a mutual direction of efforts of the government as well as those of the insurgents to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passion might be expected to subside, and the armies be reduced. Here is nothing of the ultimatum of independence as a stumbling block at the thresh hold, but a distinct denial by a Yankee cognizant of all the facts. It is true that this fact had not appeared when our peace or *submission presses* fell in after the N. York *Times*. But were they too soon in following that lead? And will they now, that the facts are more fully before the public, the statements of the officials on both sides made known, come out and set the facts forth as they are, or continue their efforts to blind and mislead the public as heretofore. We shall see. Assuredly, we thought that Vice President Stephens was worthy of belief, and when he and the other commissioners and Seward all concur in the same statement that no ultimatum was presented by us, and this statement is corroborated by all the statements of every body in both sections, with the exception of one or two of the most truckling abolition sheets of the North, and the few others who follow in their wake and take their cue from them, the whole purpose of the fabrication becomes too palpable to merit a serious reputation.

WE TAKE pleasure in publishing the following "call to prayer," forwarded us for publication by a friend. There is great propriety at all times and especially *now*, in the midst of our national afflictions, in resorting to the King of Kings, who controls the destiny of nations, for his aid, provided we implore him for only such assistance as is in accordance with His will, and exhibit in our daily life that humble submission to His Providence which it becomes all good Christians to do:

A CALL TO PRAYER.

We were once a happy and great people. In our prosperity we forgot God and plunged ourselves in to great and abominable sins, therefore He permitted this horrid war to come upon us. The God of nations alone can deliver us. But He will not save us until as a people we humble ourselves before Him and cry for help.

Let all the people lay this truth to heart.

I propose, therefore, that all christians in the Confederate States shall meet at a Throne of Grace at some hour in every day, say between 12 M. and 2 P. M., and there bring our cause before Him who hath said "call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee." I respectfully ask that this notice be copied into every newspaper in the Confederate States, and beg the Editors of the same to impress the proposition upon the minds of their readers. CHRISTIAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 14, 1865.

THE PEACE THE NORTH PROPOSES TO US.—The following resolution has been submitted in the Yankee Congress. How do the reconstructionists like it?

Resolved by Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled That no negotiation, terms of settlement, or concession, or compromises, be entered into, proposed, yielded, or made with the rebels, directly or indirectly, until they have manifested their implicit and unconstitutional submission to the authorities of the Government; and further, that however much peace may be desired, the present war must be waged with all the resources and energy of the Government, until said submission shall be secured, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws established over the entire territory of the United States, as heretofore claimed.

We clip from the Salisbury *Watchman* the following paragraph which is as patriotic as it is truthful. It deserves to be read, pondered and acted upon by every citizen of the South:

We are not whipped, and we never can be if our people will each all, do their duty. Despondency has taken possession of us without real cause. Let this fatal malady be spurned from our bosoms, and every individual address himself to the necessities of the country. Every man should use his influence to establish harmony and union among the people, to restore confidence and hope, to strengthen and encourage the soldiers, to produce such food as is best adapted to their wants. Let no misfortune change our purpose to be free, and above all things let us have union among ourselves Think of nothing but success, and in defiance of every earthly power let us resolve to be an independent people.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—A correspondent of the Columbia *Carolinian*, writing from Asheville, N. C., relates an uncommon occurence as follows;

"A certain Captain of Kirk's tory command was a Lieutenant in one of the S. C. Regiments in 1862, but being cashiered raised a company and joined the enemy. He came in a few days ago with 100 men, reported to Col. Palmer for duty, and is now said to be doing good service slaying bushwhackers right and left."

THE following communication from an esteemed correspondent was received some weeks ago and would have appeared sooner, but was mislaid by some means, and we have laid our hands on it again to-day. We cheerfully give it a place in our columns:

Mr. Editor:—In passing through the country I find that a large portion of the citizens have taken up the idea that we are whipped. Why is this so? Was it caused by the fall of Savannah and Fort Fisher? If so, it is altogether a mistaken idea.—The fall of Fort Fisher is, no doubt, a great loss to us in one point of view, but I think our currency will improve under it, and that it will ultimately prove a blessing. As for Savannah, I do not think it paid for garrisoning it. I have seen many Georgians of late and all with whom I talked declared that it was a great benefit to the Confederacy.

What, then, are we desponding over? The retreat of Hood? It is true that move did not come up to our hopes, but does that imply the downfall of the Confederacy? By no means. Our victories add greatly to the speedy termination of the war, but our defeats are no indications of our subjugation, for such a thing is utterly impossible, and such a thought should not be harbored for a moment, by any sane man. Who ever heard of a war without trials and difficulties: And we may justly lament and mourn over them, but not despond.

We are able to keep up a continual war with any one power. And there is no way by which the United States can end this war, but by the recognition of our independence; and the people of the South will not allow the Confederate Government to close it on terms less advantageous. Nor are we ready to give up slavery, (one of our most beneficial institutions) as some might suppose.—Although "indipendence" is our main object, and for which we are willing to sacrifice all things else if need be; yet I think the prospects of our independence are so flattering that we need not waver the least might, at least for the present. But if our present prospects for peace should fail and, the war continue, then I would say in the language of an 1862 Holderite, "continue to fight, and never surrender to any one power." We have got the men, (not to coquer the North, but) to gain our independence. And the country is flooded with provisions. That which we most need is transportation.

This is no vain boasting, but a stubborn fact.—Then let the people cheer up, and cease complaining, and although we may have to undergo many troubles and trials, and submit to many things, eminating from our own Government, which we consider grevious and unjus, yet finally, all will be well.

And let the papers cheer up. It is their duty to be hopeful. We are truly sick of contentious and fault-finding editorials.

If we could have a good cheering editorial every day, we could work better during the day, and sleep better at night.

We care little for the personal differences of the different editors, and we feel like we are not getting a due recompense for our paper (money) every time we find an editorial leading that way. Then let us have hopeful editorials; and especially from the *Conservative* and Fayetteville *Observer*, whose influence is paramount in the State.

SINE QUA NON.

THE "PEACE MISSION"—WHAT WAS SAID AT THE CONFERENCE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* furnishes that paper with some additional particulars of the recent conference at Fortress Monroe, from which we copy the following:

There is no truth whatever in the statements extensively circulated that the Rebel Commissioners demanded recognition, and and refused to enter into negotiation except on that basis. The whole question of peace and the views of the two sections were talked over in a general way. Stephens and his associates did not in all of this general conversation intimate whether they would or would not accept anything else but recognition and independence. What they did say was that they did not desire to fix any ultimatum as a starting point in their negotiations. The ultimatum was a question which, in their opinion, should be arrived at through negotiation as the terms of settlement, and not fixed as the starting point. They asked that commissioners, vested with full powers to treat on peace, should be appointed on both sides, and that there should be an armistice while negotiations were pending.

The President and Mr. Seward refused to grant an armistice for a single day. Mr. Lincoln informed them that there were three points which he would not yield:

1. That no armistice would be granted for a single day.

2. That a united country was the only basis upon which peace could be obtained. Restoration of the Union and full obedience to the laws by the people of the Southern States were the *sine qua non*.

3. That the action of Congress in regard to slavery should be recognized as the law of the land—meaning in this the constitutional amendment.

There is one peculiarity in regard to all the rumors which have been in circulation since Mr Lincoln returned, and that is the perfect accord of all on the point that neither the President nor Mr. Seward varied a hair's breadth from the position that no settlement can be had, no peace obtained, except upon the basis of a united country, a Union under one flag, from the lakes to the Gulf. There were no ifs or ands in regard to the President's position on this. If the South were not satisfied before, they must be now that under no circumstances will the people of the North consent to a division of the country.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER SCHEME.—The Confederate Senate, in secret session on Tuesday, by an overwhelming majority, voted down Mr. Brown's resolution instructing the Military Committee to report a bill putting two hundred thousand negro soldiers in the army. This puts this vexed question at rest, at least for a time.—*Rich. Dispatch. 10th.*

The Sentinel says the vote was first taken on a proposition to so modify the resolution as to make it a resolution of inquiry, and not of positive instruction. The amendment was rejected. A vote was then, after debate, taken on the resolution, and it was rejected--yeas 3, nays 13. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Brown, Henry and Vest. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Baker, Caperton, Graham, Haynes, Hunter, Johnston of Mo., Maxwell, Oldham, Orr, Semmes of La., Walker, Watson and Wigfall.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Holders of Confederate State securities are informed that Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey, heretofore Confederate States Depository at Knoxville Tenn., but now of Charlottee, N. C., has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to take up the coupons on Eight and Seven per cent Bonds, and also to pay the interest-schedules on the 7, 30 Notes. Printed forms for these schedules will be furnished to parties applying at the Bank of Charlotte, where the Depository can be found.

This arrangement will prove a great public convenience to this section of country.—*Char. Democrat.*

"BY THE GOVERNOR"—The following notice appeared in a Columbia journal:

Married, February 4, 1865, at the residence of the bride's father, by his Excellency Governor Magrath, Dr. J. F. Heustes, of Mobile to Rachael, eldest daughter of J. C. Lyons, Esq., of Columbia.

That's "a new wrinkle," certain.

LATE WAR NEWS.

FROM LOUISIANA.

A letter in the Mobile *Register*, dated Osyka, Miss., Jan. 27th, states that reports from the river concur as to the passage of large numbers of troops down the river to Mew Orleans. One report estimates the number at 40,000. Cavalry preparations on a large scale are also said to be going on at Baton Rouge, and another raid is expected soon.

Mobile is generally supposed to be the object of these preparations.

FROM PETERSBURG.

We have to note no change in the military situation on the Southside since our last issue. From the Express of Saturday we learn that recently a detachment of Captain Shadburne's scouts tapped the Yankee telegraph wire, in about one mile of Cabin Point. The Yankees soon discovered the disconnection, and sent out an operator and an ambalance containing material for repairs guarded by an escort of thirty five negro cavalry, to discover and re-establish the break. When the party came in sight our scouts charged them, killing eleven of the negroes, capturing twenty four horses the ambulance and material, the operator and driver, and put the balance of the negroes to flight.—The captured were safely brought off. The only loss among the scouts in the affair was one killed—a man named Morris, formerly in the Yankee service, but who, since he had joined our scouts, has behaved on many occasions in the bravest and most acceptable manner. Since their operations in Grant's rear, Captain Shadburne's scouts have turned over to the Government 120 horses, 80 mules and some valuable material.

The Express learns that Grant has thoroughly fortified his army in the rear. He is now nearly as strong in that quarter as he is in front. This is done in order to prevent raids similar to Colonel Hampton's celebrated cattle expedition. Every road is strongly barricaded, and heavy line of work extend in every direction.

The Yankees have recently extended their picket lines from near Ream's Station, two miles towards Monk's Neck Bridge, in connection with their late movement to Hatcher's Run.—*Whig.*

On the 11th inst., Gen. Wheeler met Kilpatrick near Aikin, and after enticing him beyond his entrenchments, charged with his whole command and routed the enemy with confusion, driving him back a distance of about five miles. Ammunition giving out, it was impossible for our men to push Kilpatrick further, and the contest there ceased. We took a considerable number of prisoners, among whom were a portion of the 33d Massachusetts Regiment. Opinion was divided among the men as to the objective point of Sherman.

Orangeburg is in all probability in possession of the enemy—report giving them about 12,000. men.

Major Manigault was certainly killed in the late attack on James' Island.—*South Carolinian*

A RAID ON JASPER, ALA.—A party of tories, about twenty in number, made a raid on Jasper, Ala., January 10th. The court-house, jail and several other buildings were burned. The books of the government assessor and tax collector were destroyed, but no money was lost. The records and papers of the county officers and courts were also burned.—*Courier.*

The most reliable esttimates we have heard from persons within the lines, who have had an opportunity of gathering information from a variety of Yankee sources, give Sherman only fifty-odd thousand men, including the corps of Gen. Foster, now co-operating with him on the coast. The number of troops, however, is always exaggerated, and after reckoning his loss from sickness, wounds and death, we incline to the opinion that the Federal commander has not forty thousand effective men in the four corps now scattered between the Savannah and Edisto.—*S. Carolinian.*

The New York *Times* says:-At noon yesterday, 830 bales of Mobile cotton, lately arrived at this port, were sold at public auction by Burdett, Jones & Co. This cotton was brought to New York under the charge of the rebel General Beale, by permission of the Federal Government, the proceeds of its sale being intended to be used for the benefit of rebel prisoners now in our hands. The following prices were obtained, being an advance of about 10 cents per pound on previous sales.

44 bales good middlings	93c.
118 bales middlings	88 1-2c
241 bales low middlings	86.87c 1-2c.
246 bales good ordinary	79c.
181 bales ordinary	75c.

The sale will yield about $360,000.

Columbia is in a spasm. The threatening attitude of Sherman has given rise to the wildest and most improbable rumors, and the result is a general fuss-y-turvey condition of afiairs. Business cannot be satisfactorily conducted, the majority of people are congregated on the street corners discussing military strategy, and planning campaigns, while the remainder are preparing for a scientific movement to the rear. Large numbers of refugees are flocking to the city for safety, and crowds are hurrying beyond to remoter points in North Carolina. Trains are loaded with supplies, public and private, and altogether we have plunged into a little whirlpool of excitement, not less novel than refreshing. We can only say to our readers do not believe all that you hear. There is no occasion for immediate apprehension, if at all, and you may, if you please, go or stay in peace. Our military authorities are well advised and vigilant. Our troops are getting into their places, confidence prevails, and we have much reason to hope for success. As a measure of precaution, however, we would say to those who intend to leave the city at all, not to wait until the last moment, but to go at once. We know from experience what the tribulations of "the last moment" are, and as far as personal efforts are concerned, would suggest transmission at once, while transportation can be had.—*Columbia Car.*

HOME ENTERPRISE.—We have been shown a specimen of glue made by Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmon county. If we may judge correctly from its apearance, we think it equal to the imported article. We are glad to chronicle this evidence of Col. Steele's energy, and hope he may stick to the business. Without glue it is impossible to publish a newspaper. A good article of molasses is also an indispensable. Sorghum, it is thought, will not answer the purpose of the imported article, though we are not satisfied of this ourself. We hope some of our brethren of the press who have given the sorghum a fair trial in the manufacture of rollers, will give us the result of their experience.—*Green. Patriot.*

A very talkative little girl used often to annow her mother by making remarks about the visitors that came to the house. On one occasion a gentleman was expected, whose nose had been accidentally flattened to his face. The mother cautioned her child particularly to say nothing about this feature. Imagine her consternation when the little one exclaimed "Ma, you told me not to say anything about Mr. Smith's nose; why, he has'nt got any!"

The Greensboro *Patriot* informs us that the Piedmont Rail Road has recently greatly improved in the accomodations it affords the public. It was certainly needed. The *Patrot* says.

We are pleased to learn that this road has greatly improved of late, in increased facilities for transportation and accomodation for passengers, under the management of Mr. Dodamead, the new Superintendent.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.

The enemy's gun boats and one monitor has been shelling our picket lines on James' Island all day.

All quiet in our immediate front.

Nothing definite from above.

The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.

All quiet along our lines. The enemy are this morning reported to be moving a force near Columbia on the Lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree to-day.

The war is severely trying the people of all the States—trying not only the pluck and powers and endurance and the energies of Southerners, some of whom for years could not find terms sufficiently expressive for their contempt of Yankees, but trying also the people of both sections whether they are fit for any form of Government and institutions approaching that founded in 1787. The war is also trying, as all war do, the spirits are purposes of men, whether they worship and serve God or mammon. The fullest and most authentic national history we have completely explaining the genesis and the exit of a nation, is that given of the Jews in their sacred books now accepted by Christians with other books.

God selected a slaveholding and an aggricultural people for his model nation and exemplar of Governments on earth. The Jews prospered ann conquered as long as and whenever they observed generally and faithfully the keystone principle of the divinely given constitution and institutions.

Their disobedience in every signal case was followee by defeat or captivity, or a national trial of some kind, and their persevering self-will in gioing after the golden calf and other idols of the Gentiles. ended in dispersiun and extinction as a nation.—God, so far as we can humbly read His plans and purposes, as he has vouchafed to reveal them in His word, or in order of His Providence, has never utterly forsaken a people who served Him as the one true living God, however often or sorely He has vsiited their sins and occasioned acts of apostacy or idolatry.—*Courier.*

THE OPEN SMELLING BOTTLE.—Gotthold had, for some purpose, taken from a cupboard a vial of rose-water, and, after using it, had inconsiderately left it unstopped. Observing it some time after, he found that all the strength and sweetness of the perfume had evaporated.

This, thought he with himself, is a striking emblem of a heart fond of the world, and open to the impressions of outward objects. How vain it is to take such a heart to the house of God, and fill it with the precious essence of the roses of Paradise, which are the truths of Scripture, or raise it in a glow of devotion, if we afterwards neglect to close the outlet—that is, to keep the world in an honest and good heart. (Luke viii, 15.) How vain to hear much, but to retain little, and practice less! How vain to excite in our heart sacred and holy emotions, unless we are afterward careful to close the outlet by diligent reflection and prayer, and so preserve it unspotted from the world! Neglect this, and the strength and spirit of devotion evaporates, and leaves only a lifeless froth behind.

BASE INGRATITUDE.—An editor who occupied a room in a hotel not a thousand miles distant, absented himself from town for a night. The house being crowded with guests, the obliging landlord put a stranger in the editor's bed. This kindness the ungrateful fellow requited by scrawling upon a piece of paper, which he left on the table, the following rhymes:

"I slept in an editor's bed last night,
And others may say what they please;
I say there's one editor in the world
Who certainly takes his ease.
When I thought of *my* humble cot, away,
I could not suppress a sigh,
But thought, as I rolled in that feathery nest,
How easy editors *lie*!"

FIRE.—A fire broke out Sunday night, about half-past 7 o'clock, in a ware house on Lady street, near the Greenville Railroad. The building was filled with a variety of articles—bagging, rope, hats, cotton, salts, etc.,—belonging to the Bee Company. The house was entirely destroyed, together with the most of the contents.—*South Carolinian.*

An immense drove of cattle, sheep and hogs passed through this city on Saturday, *en route* for the up-country from Barnwell. Some idea of the number may be had from the statement that the drove extended the length of three of our large squares.—*S. Carolinian*

We regret to learn, says the Fayetteville *Telegraph*, that Mr. John McMillan, son of Colonel Alex. McMillan, of Robeson county, was killed by deserters near Antioch Church, in that county, on the night of the 12th instant. Mr. McMillan is said to have been an estimable gentleman, and his untimely death is universally lamented by those who knew him.

DIED,

Departed this life in Halifax County, N. C. on the 9th January, 1865, Mrs. Arabella, wife of Dr. Henry I. Macon in the 62nd year of her age.

New Advertisements.

NEGRO AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD, AT OUR SALESROOM, ON Tuesday, 21st, at 12 o'clock, 30 like Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children. These Negroes are all likely and sold for no fault.

W. T. ASKEW, & CO.

Feb. 16, 1865. 255—4t.

$200 REWARD.

STRHYED FROM THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT ON SUNDAY night the 12th inst., a medium sized dark bay Mare. At the time of her loss she had on both saddle and bridle. For her return or information leading to her recovery, the above reward will be paid. Apply to

DR. THOS. HILL,
or MAJ. HOOPER, Q. M.

Feb. 16, 1865. 254—d3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HERTFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court, Fall Term, 1864.

Samuel Barnes, vs. James Green, } Original Attachment.

IN THIS CASE IT APPEARING TO THE SATISfaction of this Court that the defendant, James Green is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself to the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Conservative for six successive weeks, notifying the said Court to be held at the Court House at Union on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be had against him.

Witness, George W. Beverly Clerk of our said Court at office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1864.

G. W. BEVERLY, Clerk,

Feb. 5th, 1865. 45—w6w.